

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.Letters and packages should be properly
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despatches must be addressed New York
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Volume XXXIV.....No. 122

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—FREE PREACHING BY REV.
GEORGE M. MITCHELL. Morning and evening.CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—REV. ABBOTT
BROWN. Morning and evening.CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, University, Washing-
ton square.—BISHOP WIGHTMAN. Morning and evening.CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—REV. G. H. HEFORTH.
Morning and evening.CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Thirty-fifth street.—REV.
J. M. PULLMAN. Morning and evening.EVERETT ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISTS. MRS. BRIGHAM.
Morning and evening.FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—REV. EAST-
BURN BENJAMIN. Morning and evening.PORT-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—
REV. DR. SCOTT. Morning and evening.FIRST BAPTIST MARINERS' CHURCH.—REV. J. L.
HODGE. Morning and evening.FIRST MORAVIAN P. E. CHURCH.—REV. A. A.
REINKE. Morning.FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. Q. ADAMS.
Evening.MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—
REV. DR. VINTON. Evening.MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. SID-
NEY A. COBB. Morning and evening.NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. THOMAS
STREET ON "DRINKING." Evening.ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Thirty-fourth street.—SERVICES
in the evening.ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Morning and
evening.THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH.—
REV. THOMAS RILEY. Morning and evening.TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.—REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.
Morning.UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—BISHOP SNOW.
Afternoon.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, May 2, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before
eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classifica-
tion.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in
future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE
OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,
Brooklyn.ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be
received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated May 1.

The excitement over Senator Sumner's speech
still continues in political circles in London. The
Times contained another article on the subject
yesterday, in which it claimed that the
queen's proclamation of neutrality at the
commencement of the rebellion was a pro-
hibition not an authorization of blockade
runners. The British commander commanding the
fleet in the West Indies, has been instructed to de-
mand the restoration of the Mary Lowell as an
apology for her capture.The protocol for a commercial conference between
France and Belgium has been signed.The discussions in the Spanish Cortes on Friday
related to amendments to the Constitution.It is proposed by the Russian Council of State to
enlarge the powers of municipal councils, enlarge
the number of voters and modify the press laws.

Paraguay.

By the Atlantic telegraph we learn that Lopez had
a large army under him and was carrying on a
guerrilla warfare in the Ceno Leon and Sogoa dis-
tricts. An allied gunboat expedition up the Parana
river had reported that there were no fortifications
on its banks. Minister Paranhos was about march-
ing on Villa Rica with 3,000 men.

Mexico.

Despatches by way of San Francisco state that
an engagement had taken place between Palacios
and the government troops under General Daza, in
which the latter lost 200 men. Contreras had pro-
nounced for Palacios, and it was believed that if
Palacios could hold out for a month he would secure
the erection of a Northwestern Confederacy.

Colombia.

Our Panama letter is dated April 23. The Colum-
bian Congress was still in session. A proposal from
British capitalists had been laid before it, to con-
struct a canal across the Isthmus. A resolution
impeaching President Gutierrez for removing the
Governor of Guandamaraca had been reported to
the House. It is believed that a movement is on
foot, in which Mosquera and his friends are im-
plicated, to withdraw the states of Bolivar, Panama
and three others from the union and to form a sepa-
rate republic.

Central America.

A revolutionary attempt has been made in Gua-
temala by Serapio Cruz and Rufino Banios, but
the government troops have been sent against them.
The privilege of bringing Chinese coolies into
Nicaragua has been granted to Frederic Abiding &
Co. by the President. The steamship America was
destroyed by fire at San Juan del Sur on the 11th of
April. The contract with M. Chevalier for open-
ing a canal across Nicaragua has been ratified by
the Senate, but M. Bely claims that his own ex-
clusive privilege is still in force and therefore M.
Chevalier's is void. M. Bely has sailed for New
York to lay his scheme before the United States
government.

St. Thomas.

Our correspondent on board the Peruvian monitor
Mancos Capa, under date of April 25, states that
both monitors are at St. Thomas, where they will re-
main until they hear from the Peruvian Minister in
New York. The reported foundering of one of the
monitors was, therefore, incorrect. The Ameri-
can crews are being discharged at their own re-
quest and their places are being supplied with West
Indian negroes. The American engineers state that
the exchange greatly lessens the probabilities of a
successful trip. Captain Sanchez, through whose
inefficiency the Reyes was lost, is to be sent home
for trial.

The Legislature.

In the Senate yesterday the Railroad Committee
reported adversely upon a number of bills, among
them the bill for an underground railway west side
of New York; railroad in Twenty-third street; ex-
tending the powers of the Erie Railroad; incorporat-
ing the Long Island tunnel and railroad. The bills
relating to the fees of the Sheriff of the city and
county of New York; incorporating the Hanson Cab
Company, and to authorize the Southside RailroadCompany to use steam dummies in the streets of
Brooklyn, were passed to a third reading. The
bills for the erection of an almshouse in
Brooklyn, and in relation to local assessments
in opening and widening streets in New York were
passed. The bill amending the State Excise law
was recommitted and amended so as to authorize
the issuance of licenses for the sale of ale or beer to
parties other than hotel or inn keepers, upon the pay-
ment of ten dollars, and as amended was ordered to
a third reading. Adjourned till Monday.The Assembly refused to concur in the Senate
amendments to the Town Bonding bill, striking out
certain counties from its operation. The bills estab-
lishing a new drive on West Eleventh avenue,
from 150th street north to the institution for the
Blind, and allowing the Excise Commissioners to
revoke a license for cause, were passed. The bills
authorizing the Comptroller of New York to appoint
four tax commissioners; to abolish certain punish-
ments in State prisons and penitentiaries; fixing
the salaries of Kings county Supervisors, and increas-
ing the salaries of Supreme Court judges and clerks
and reporters of the Court of Appeals, were reported
upon favorably. The Governor returned to the
House the bill relating to the Jordan Academy, giving
his reasons for withholding his approval of the bill.
The veto was sustained by a vote of 66 to 4. The
Assembly then adjourned until Monday.

Miscellaneous.

The statement of the public debt for May shows a
decrease since the last monthly statement of over
\$6,000,000, at which Secretary Boutwell expressed
considerable astonishment.General Robert E. Lee visited the White House
yesterday, and although there was quite a crowd of
Congressmen and office seekers about him, he was
almost immediately admitted to a private inter-
view with President Grant, much to the indignation
of the loyal audience seekers. The visit lasted about
half an hour, but the tenor of it is unknown. It is
supposed to have been relative to reconstruction in
Virginia, but a report was started that it resulted in
the appointment of Lee as a special commissioner to
Cuba.General Sherman visited Richmond, Va., on Thurs-
day, and was waited upon by a large number of citi-
zens, among whom was the ex-rebel General Henry
Heath, an old acquaintance, with whom Sherman had
a cordial interview.During the recent Sunday School Convention in
Newark the citizens, it is stated, took undue ad-
vantage of the refreshments especially provided for
the regular delegates.On Friday a number of convicts in Sing Sing
prison attacked one of the keepers named William,
and beat him savagely. He was rescued, however,
before he was dangerously injured. The trouble
grew out of a reported intention to increase the
hours of labor.A storm in the Gulf of Mexico on Friday severely
damaged the light-house at Southwest Pass, in the
mouth of the Mississippi. The building sunk one
foot.The Richmond Southern Opinion ceased publica-
tion yesterday. The editor says the principles he
had endeavored to uphold are dead in the hearts of
the people.Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker has re-
signed his position of lieutenant and brevet brigad-
ier general in the regular army.The Pacific Railroad will not be completed for two
weeks, although there are only thirteen miles of rail
to lay, as the unfinished section requires much
heavy work.Ex-Congressman Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, has
been appointed Minister to Brazil.The late heavy rains in Alabama caused the over-
flow of several streams, and thereby ruined a por-
tion of the corn and cotton crops.The morning papers in Montreal are calling for
female type setters in consequence of the printers'
strike.Over four hundred French Canadians left Montreal
on Friday for Boston and New York.A velocipede frightened a horse in the outskirts of
Cincinnati yesterday and Mary McAlister was
thrown in consequence from a buggy and lost an
eye.

The City.

Robert M. Haldenreid, a noteman of Saxony,
twenty-six years of age, committed suicide in his
room at No. 7 St. Mark's place yesterday. No cause
is known for the act, although he has uniformly
shown a spirit of sadness when in the company of
his intimate friends. His real name is unknown.The stock market yesterday was dull, heavy and
irregular. Gold advanced to 135, closing finally at
134 1/2.Almost all of the markets were extremely quiet
yesterday, the inclemency of the weather checking
the demand. Coffee was dull but firmly held. Cot-
ton was only moderately active, but steady in
value. Sugar and molasses were dull, but un-
changed.On change flour was quiet but
unchanged, the low grades being firm, while the
high grades were dull and almost
nominal. Wheat was quiet but firm. Corn was
higher under an active demand, while oats, though
quiet, were firmly held. Pork was slow of sale and
12 1/2 c, a 25c, per bbl. lower. Lard was moderately
quiet but, but steady in value, while beef was
quiet but unchanged. Petroleum was dull at 17 1/2 c,
a 17 1/2 c for crude, in bulk, and 32c, a 32 1/2 c for re-
fined. Naval stores—Spirits turpentine was active
but lower, closing at 46 1/2 c, a 45c, while rosin,
though quiet, was steady. Freight was dull and
heavy.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Governor J. M. Harvey, of Kansas; Colonel Charles
A. Apple, of Washington; Major A. P. Shreve, of
Lawrence, Kansas; Dr. Herriek, of Albany, and
H. B. Hulbert, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas
Hotel.Mr. T. Vogt, of Lima; Dr. W. W. Bancroft, of Ohio;
General N. P. Chipman, of Washington, and P. H.
Jones, Postmaster of New York, are at the Astor
House.Senator A. H. Cragin, of New Hampshire; Major
R. W. Fisk, of Montana; Colonel D. J. Mitchell and
Major H. McCarthy, of Syracuse; W. B. Graves and
F. E. Nye, of West Point, and A. S. Sprague, of the
United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.Major S. B. Scott, of Montreal; Dr. J. S. Snyder, of
Galveston, and Colonel Bowdoin, of South Carolina,
are at the St. Charles Hotel.Judge Ed. L. Gould, of San Francisco; W. Sager
and Thomas Byrne, of New Orleans, and L. J. Myers,
of Savannah, are at the New York Hotel.F. G. y Garcia, of Peru, and C. Louis Watjen,
of Bremen, are at the Clarendon Hotel.B. G. Littlejohn, of Buffalo; Ben. Field, of Albion;
H. B. Low and Hy. Thayer, of New York, and Gov-
ernor Burnside, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth
Avenue Hotel.Edgar T. Wells, of Washington; Walter S. Church,
of Albany, and Captain Marlyn, of steamship
Siberia, are at the Hoffman House.

Prominent Departures.

Governor J. W. Geary and G. H. Lindeman, for
Pennsylvania; J. E. Fowler, for Nashville, Tenn.;
General M. T. Trumpburn, for Kingston; T. A. Scott,
C. T. Jones and Major A. Newhouse, for Philadel-
phia; W. A. Hooper, for Utah; Captain Robert Dal-
zell, for Texas; McKean Buchanan, for Birmingham;
Colonel Latham and General Fremont, for Tarry-
town; Senator Penton, for Jamestown; C. S. Bushnell
and W. B. Bristol, for New Haven; J. A. Griswold
and D. Thomas Vail, for Troy; T. H. Canfield,
for Vermont; Colonel J. Black, for Washington;
Colonel Littlefield, for Albany, and Colonel Henry
Graham and family, for Paris.ENGLAND, SPAIN AND CUBA.—The com-
mander of the British West India squadron
has been ordered by the home government to de-
mand from the authorities of Cuba the im-
mediate release of the brig Mary Lowell and an
apology for her seizure. The brig was sus-
pected of being freighted with arms for the
use of the Cuban insurgents. Does Great
Britain sympathize with revolution? Does
she wish to obtain a foothold in Cuba and
thus become our good neighbor opposite?RATHER COMFORTABLE.—A mechanic, work-
ing at day's labor, writes to a morning paper
to complain of the assessment on his lots in
Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, near Fifth
avenue.Senator Sumner's Great Speech—The Sen-
sation in England.Anticipating from Senator Sumner's mas-
terly exposition of the so-called Alabama
claims and of the stupendous liabilities of Eng-
land a great sensation in the British capital and
throughout the three kingdoms, we had pro-
vided for the special despatches on the subject
through the Atlantic cable which we laid before
our readers yesterday morning. We were not
mistaken in our conjectures. In the expres-
sive language of the menagerie, Senator Sum-
ner has "stirred up the British lion with a long
pole," and his antics betray his astonishment
and alarm. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson had
mesmerized him into a delicious slumber; but
Sumner has rudely broken the spell, and the
United States Senate has quite as roughly dis-
sipated all those soft delusions of the Johnson-
Stanley treaty. English diplomatic roast beef
and plum pudding have signally failed, and her
Majesty's Lords, Commons, nobility and politi-
cal press have had their eyes fully opened to
the important fact that they were egregiously
humbogged on these Southern confederacy
responsibilities of England by a half-and-half
American representative from the south side
of Mason and Dixon's line.The first responses of the British metropol-
itan press to Senator Sumner, liberal and tory,
bring us the important admission that neither
Reverdy Johnson's diplomacy nor Andrew
Johnson's Premier represented on these Alaba-
ma claims the Senate or the people of the
United States; and that Mr. Sumner not only
represents this people and their Senate, but
the new administration, on this great question.These admissions give a new shape to the
whole controversy in England, and upon the
ultimatum suggested the leading journals of
London are bewildered with the gravity of the
subject. It is no longer a matter of amuse-
ment and derision, nor of the soothing fancies
of brotherly love inspired by our amiable Am-
bassador from Maryland. All this flimsy drape-
ry is torn away, and that which was supposed to
be simply a statue of Peace, with only the
olive branch and a wreath of roses, is revealed
as the embodiment of the great republic,
with the offer of the olive or the thunderbolt—
peace or war.What is to follow? John Bright's London
organ (the Star) says that "if Mr. Motley's
instructions are couched in a similar spirit—
referring to Sumner's speech—his mission will
be fruitless, as the extravagance of the propo-
sitions will strike the public at once." The
Times estimates the damages of Mr. Sumner's
bill at £12,000,000, or say two thousand mil-
lions of dollars in gold, so far, and that it may
be indefinitely enlarged, and urges that in a settle-
ment of these claims we ought not to forget
that during our civil war the fate of the
Union depended upon the voice of Eng-
land, and that, had she yielded to the wish of
Napoleon, there would have been an end to
the United States. This is begging the ques-
tion. Napoleon in Mexico undertook a bold
movement to be in at the death; but we have
settled with him. Our unsettled account is
with England and her offensive, and to us,
her costly neutrality and belligerent rights.The high tory organ, the London Standard,
takes the bold ground that on these Alabama
claims "the policy of England is no longer an
open question;" that our pretensions cannot
be seriously considered without exciting indig-
nation, and that "under the circumstances it
is probable that the Americans will elect to
keep the Alabama claims in reserve and await
their opportunity for revenge more cheaply"
than through a direct war. We think it pos-
sible that in the devious ways and delays of
diplomacy this difficulty may be debated to the
end of General Grant's present term of office;
but we feel perfectly free to say that unless
within the interval to the next Presidential
election, November, 1872, he shall have
effected a settlement with England satisfactory
to the American Senate and people, the Presi-
dential succession will turn upon this very
question, and so emphatically and decisively
as to admit of no further evasions, abatements
or delays.According to our special cable despatches
there was an informal meeting of her Majesty's
Cabinet on Friday last on the startling de-
mands of Mr. Sumner's speech, at which meet-
ing Mr. Gladstone professed to have good
assurances that the rejection of the Johnson
treaty by the Senate was purely a political
movement. Admitting this, it is not a move-
ment of portentous meaning in being sus-
tained by the unanimous vote of the Senate,
save one (an eccentric and unreconstructed
Southerner from Kentucky)? Could the admin-
istration, if so inclined, dare to disregard this
significant vote of the Senate in resuming these
Alabama claims negotiations? The British
Premier also begs the question. It brings him
face to face with a new danger; for it appears
that "outside the tone of the English people is
anti-American," and more so since the appear-
ance of Sumner's speech. Thus placed be-
tween two fires, Gladstone must temporize, and
a temporizing policy he will doubtless pursue
as long as the indulgence of General Grant
will permit.The administration holds and Mr. Motley
will represent the views of Senator Sumner,
and with the general diffusion of his great
speech and the vote of the Senate on the John-
son-Stanley treaty the people of this country
have become hopeful of an early and decisive
settlement, concerning which it will be dan-
gerous in every view of the subject to disap-
point them. They expect another example of
General Jackson's diplomacy in reference to
certain claims for French spoliation upon
American commerce, and they have no fear of
a different result. We may say, however, for
the information of the British government,
that among the masses of the people there are
fifteen hundred thousand trained soldiers in the
United States and fifty thousand sailors ready,
on a thirty days' notice, for the last resort of
kings.

Hints for the Fisheries.

While the Senate Judiciary Committee, to
whom was referred the bill framed by the
Commissioners of Fisheries to protect the in-
terests under their charge, were droning and
dozing over it, Mr. R. M. Skeels, member of
Assembly from Niagara county, obtained a
copy of the bill, introduced it in the House,
and it reported and actually forced it through.
Thus while the old fogies of the Senate were
staring in amazement at a law which was
intended to make the waters profitable andthe waste places to blossom like a rose, and
were puzzling their thick skulls to determine
whether it was desirable to prevent the
ravages of overfishing and to assert the won-
derful reproductive power of the finny tribes
in restocking the fisheries, the younger men
of the lower house took the matter in hand
and put it through. Here is one step gained.
We have got rid of the do-nothing, dead-
weight style of opposition. There never was
any objection to a consideration of the pro-
posed enactment on its merits. There may be
errors in it which want correcting, but this
is the first occasion where there has seemed
any possibility of getting the case to a hear-
ing. And when this result was finally
achieved there was opposition, of course, but
no intelligent opposition, or no argument,
against a single clause of the act. Now
comes the turn of the Senate once more.
The hibernating bears of that establishment
have been sucking their paws over it long
enough; the warm weather is upon us, the
winter is over and it is time that they waked
up. Senator Folger is chairman of the Senate
Judiciary Committee. Let him stir up his
associate bears with a long pole and see that
the animals dance to the popular air of de-
veloping our food resources for the good of
the people. To Mr. Skeels belongs the credit
of taking the wild creatures of our State
under his protection by securing the enact-
ment first of the Game law and now of the
Fishery bill.

The American Jockey Club.

The late reformatory proceedings on the
part of the American Jockey Club in throwing
open the space on the grand stand heretofore
occupied exclusively by the members of the
club has met with the cordial approbation of
the community. It is understood, however,
that certain restrictions are imposed upon
admission to the stand, and that no parties
other than those whose respectability is
vouched for by members of the club intro-
ducing them will be allowed to occupy its
seats. This precaution will entirely exclude
persons of doubtful pretensions to respect-
ability, or whose presence might otherwise be
disagreeable to the company present. The
club will meet again on Wednesday evening,
5th instant, when further acceptable reforms
will be suggested and probably passed upon,
as there seems to be a progressive spirit among
its more enlightened members to popularize the
institution of racing in this vicinity by every
means at their command.The regular meeting at Jerome Park com-
mences on the 5th of June; but previous to
that, on the 2d of June, there will be three
interesting match races run, one of them being
for a large amount of money. Looking
through the racing horoscope we venture to
predict a brilliant meeting, and one which will
give general satisfaction to the public, as there
will be a fine representation of the best horses
in the country from the great racing regions of
the South and Southwest to contend for the
prizes offered by the association with the best
horses that are owned in this region. There
will be four regular racing days, but not con-
secutive, as they will alternate with blank
days, so as to occupy the time until the 12th
of June.In addition to the meeting on their own
course, the American Jockey Club will also
manage the racing that is to take place at the
Prospect Park Fair Grounds in the latter part
of June. As the nature of the racing which is
adopted by the American Jockey Club is not
calculated to overtax the powers of the
horses engaged in the various races at their
course, they will undoubtedly be in fine con-
dition for the racing at the latter place. From
the peculiar nature of the soil of the Prospect
Park Fair Grounds, it is as eminently adapted
to running as to trotting purposes. The Park
is not far distant from the site of the old Long
Island race course, where racing was held long
anterior to the construction of the Union
course, and on which some of the best running
of olden times took place. These Fair Grounds
are lovely to look upon and command an ex-
hilarating view for many miles around. From
the balconies of the Club House may be seen
on the one hand the ocean spreading far and
wide beyond Sandy Hook as far as the eye
can reach, and on the other a wide expanse of
field and forest, hill and dale, studded with the
homes of industry and the abodes of wealth.There can be no doubt of the success of
these meetings. They will be popular assem-
blages in every sense of the word, and under
the liberal inducements offered by the manage-
ment there will be drawn together the finest
fields of horses ever seen in America. As
the Prospect Park Association is an entirely
new organization it has cause to congratulate
itself that its first race meeting will be held
under the auspices of the experienced mem-
bers of the American Jockey Club, who will,
no doubt, induct it successfully into the busi-
ness of horse racing as practised at Jerome
Park and Saratoga.ROSSINI'S SOLEMN MASS.—Notwithstanding
our deliberate conviction, confirmed by a
second hearing, that the encomiums of the
European press upon Rossini's Solemn Mass
are exaggerated, we readily concede that it
contains several delightful and impressive
melodies, which compare favorably with any
others due to the "Swan of Pesaro," and that
as a whole it is a work which every lover of
music should attentively study. As we have
already had occasion to remark, Miss Kellogg
brings out all the beauties of the Crucifixus—
a soprano solo of the true Rossinian grace and
sweetness—to the fullest extent. Both in the
O Salutaris and the Agnus Dei Mme. Natalie
Testa gives proof of being a thorough artist
and a sympathetic vocalist. This evening an
audience no less fashionable and numerous
than that which has listened to Rossini's
Solemn Mass for two successive evenings dur-
ing the present week, at the Academy of
Music, will doubtless assemble to hear it at
Steinway Hall; but we must say that properly
to appreciate and enjoy so sublime a work it
should be heard not in an opera house or a
music hall, but in some grand cathedral.AN ANTIQUITY GONE.—In St. Louis they have
cleared away a strange old Indian burial mound
to lay out streets. In none, perhaps, but an
American city would an antiquity so ruth-
lessly be shovelled out of the way, and in no
other city should such a monument be valued
more. Could they not have planned their
streets around it and made it a point of inter-
est, if not ornament?

Yachting in England—The Ocean Race.

It will be seen by our Cowes letter to-
day that English yachtsmen show a decided
tendency to fight a little shy on a race that
may have an international character and de-
termine a racing supremacy in blue water.
They do not leap into such a contest with the
ardor and enthusiasm we might expect from
the men who recently dilated on the glories
and superiorities of the British craft, apropos
to the defeat of the Sappho. They have not
the confidence they seemed to have. Can it
be that all their enthusiasm has given way to a
cautious wish to first have a look at our
boats? The circular of the Royal Albert Club,
proposing an international match, is rather
neglected by other clubs; and even the Gibrat-
ar race, that had an exhilarating promise in it,
may, it is intimated, be cut down to a race
from the Needles to Brest, and thus be little,
if any, better than the French race. This is
not much from the greatest maritime people of
Europe. With these changes the probabilities
are that our boats must take the chances they
can get in the Channel bouts, where, to be
sure, the advantages will be on the other side,
but from which they may come out with honor.In the glorification that English yachtsmen
set up over the defeat of the Sappho they per-
haps did not fancy that we would come again.
They triumphed very liberally, not having in
view the probability of another trial that
might more thoroughly test their claims and
put them on their mettle for a struggle against
fairly representative vessels. In the presence
of the opportunity for such a struggle they be-
have differently. Altogether the defeat of
the Sappho was good for us. It has demon-
strated the vitality of the sport on this side the
water. With the victory of the Sappho we
should have stood still; for it is her defeat
alone that takes to England this year such
splendid champions. It is because it was felt
that some of the honor gained by the America
was lost that the Meteor was built, and that
the present owner of the Sappho bought her to
put her forward again in more favorable cir-
cumstances. Because the Sappho was beaten,
in short, three boats from this city go to
Europe this summer, while it is not probable
that any otherwise would have gone. As to
whether these boats shall have a chance to
fairly test their qualities against British boats,
that is a thing to be determined by the men on
the other side. It can only be said that the
very presence of our yachts in English waters
will be a standing challenge and defiance; and
if England does not accept the gage she must
say less about the Sappho.BURNING THE EVIDENCE.—What right had
the Long Island Railroad men to burn the evi-
dence in the recent railroad disaster? Was
not this an outrageous interference with the
Coroner in his duties? The car was de-
stroyed and the road mended, and thus the
jury could not decide on the blame to be laid
on the company. But is this the conduct of
men who know that they are not in fault, or of
men who know that they are in fault?A SERIOUS QUESTION.—How many drinks
long is a battle? In Burnside's account of
Sprague at Bull run we see a suggestion for a
standard of measurement for battles much
better than simple hours and minutes, as it
measures the intensity as well as mere dura-
tion. Sprague galloped to the rear for a drink
a great many times, and very rapidly always.
Now, in an average battle he might do this
twenty times—a twenty drink battle, say. An-
other might be a fifty drink battle; or, if it
were intense and the galloping extra hard,
the same might be a sixty drink battle. Veter-
ans would speak of skirmishes and ten drink battles
with equal contempt. Drinks are the measure-
ment, and warriors will soon have done with
common timepieces. Sprague's drinks may
even push Shrewsbury clock from its ancient
fame.ANOTHER ROW IN RHODE ISLAND.—In a
drove of cattle driven through the streets of
Providence there was a young steer that sud-
denly resolved not to go it in the usual way,
but in an unusual way. He put down his head
and put up his tail and away he went, up the
street and down the street, at the old men and
women, and cripples and lampposts—tremendously.
Providence was in an awful uproar, and to
the very end the steer never knew exactly
what he was driving at. The remarkable
way in which this fellow repeated
Sprague may suggest to the reflective how
much intellect was necessary for the Senator's
performance.GENERAL LEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—
General Robert E. Lee, who commanded the
forces of the Confederates, visited President
Grant at the White House yesterday forenoon.
He was accorded a strictly private audience of
an hour's duration. The office-seekers, who
filled the ante-chambers, were mortified and
disgusted at the temporary adjournment of a
consideration of their clamorous appeals for
place and indulged in manifold conjectures as
to the cause of the meeting of the two distin-
guished officers. Perhaps it was for the pur-
pose of consultation as to the adoption of some
new strategic plan by the use of which the Presi-
dent will be freed from their importunities.THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.—A list of the re-
ligious anniversaries to be held in this city in
the present month of May will be found in our
religious department of this day's issue. It
will be seen that although the catalogue em-
braces a comparatively meagre number of
societies yet there are enough to give to the
season a share of its time-honored and sancti-
fied associations. The discussions in the
American Bible Society meetings will be espe-
cially interesting, while the anti-slavery agita-
tors will have a glorious opportunity to veni-
late their oratory upon some new and, perhaps,
marvellous hobby. Wendell Phillips will be
here, and in his train will probably be